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L26: Entry 72 of 74

File: DWPI

Feb 25, 1987

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1987-051673  
DERWENT-WEEK: 198708  
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TITLE: Treatment of amenable premenstrual syndrome in women - by admin. of linoleic and alpha-linolenic acid or their metabolites, or derivs.

INVENTOR: HORROBIN, D F

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE

CODE

EFAMOL LTD

EFAMN

PRIORITY-DATA: 1985GB-0016906 (July 4, 1985)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
EP 211502 A	February 25, 1987	E	006	

DESIGNATED-STATES: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE

CITED-DOCUMENTS: 1.Jnl.Ref; A3...8903 ; EP 181689 ; EP 3407

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
EP 211502A	June 24, 1986	1986EP-0304860	

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 31/20

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 211502A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Amenable premenstrual syndrome in women is treated by admin. of linoleic acid and alpha-linolenic acid. The acids may be replaced by one or more of their metabolites, i.e. GLA, DGLA, AA, 22:4n-6 or 22:5n-6 for linoleic acid, and (18:4n-3, 20:4n-3, 20:5n-3, 22:5n-3 or 22:6n-3 for alpha-linolenic acid); and the acids may be in the form of derivs. convertible to the acids in the body e.v. esters, salts or amides.

The cpds. may be used alone or in a suitable carrier or diluent. Pref. there is used a combination of GLA (gamma-linolenic acid) and/or DGLA (dihomo-gamma-linolenic acid) with one of the alpha-linolenic acid metabolites. Suitable amt. of each acid to be administered are 1 mg to 50 g per day, pref. 50 mg to 5 g per day.

Amenable premenstrual syndrome in women is treated by admin. of linoleic acid and alpha-linolenic acid. The acids may be replaced by one or more of their metabolites, i.e. GLA, DGLA, AA, 22:4n-6 or 22:5n-6 for linoleic acid, and (18:4n-3, 20:4n-3, 20:5n-3, 22:5n-3 or 22:6n-3 for alpha-linolenic acid); and the acids may be in the form of derivs. convertible to the acids in the body e.v. esters, salts or amides.

The cpds. may be used alone or in a suitable carrier or diluent. Pref. there is used a combination of GLA (gamma-linolenic acid) and/or DGLA (dihomo-gamma-linolenic acid) with one of the alpha-linolenic acid metabolites. Suitable amt. of each acid to be administered are 1 mg to 50 g per day, pref. 50 mg to 5 g per day.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

EP 211502A

EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0 Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS: TREAT AMENABLE PRE MENSTRUAL SYNDROME WOMAN ADMINISTER LINOLEIC ALPHA  
LINOLENIC ACID METABOLITE DERIVATIVE

DERWENT-CLASS: B05

CPI-CODES: B10-C04E; B10-D03; B10-G02; B12-C05;

CHEMICAL-CODES:

Chemical Indexing M2 \*01\*

Fragmentation Code

H401 H402 H481 H482 H7 H722 H723 H724 J0 J011  
J012 J013 J171 J271 J272 J273 J371 M210 M211 M212  
M213 M214 M225 M231 M232 M233 M262 M272 M281 M282  
M283 M313 M320 M321 M332 M343 M383 M391 M416 M431  
M630 M781 M782 M903 M904 P519 P625

Markush Compounds

198708-06001-M 198708-06001-U

UNLINKED-DERWENT-REGISTRY-NUMBERS: 0206U; 1269U

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:

CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C1987-021511

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L16: Entry 24 of 25

File: JPAB

Apr 30, 1986

PUB-NO: JP361085143A  
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 61085143 A  
TITLE: EDIBLE FAT AND OIL COMPOSITION

PUBN-DATE: April 30, 1986

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

OKUYAMA, HARUMI

KAYA, REIZO

## ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

KAYA SHOJI KK

APPL-NO: JP59207715

APPL-DATE: October 3, 1984

US-CL-CURRENT: 426/607

INT-CL (IPC): A23D 5/00

## ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To obtain an edible fat and oil composition effective for preventing diseases of circulatory organs, capable of providing  $\alpha$ -linolenic acid and linoleic acid in a good balance, comprising a perilla seed oil and an edible linseed oil.

CONSTITUTION: An edible fat and oil composition comprising a perilla oil and an edible linseed oil in amounts to make a weight ratio of  $\alpha$ -linolenic acid to linoleic acid in oils of  $\geq 3$ , and, preferably,  $\alpha$ -tocopherol and/or niacin.

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4752618.pn. or 5231085.pn.	6

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L23

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<u>L23</u>	4752618.pn. or 5231085.pn.	6	<u>L23</u>
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<u>L21</u>	353869.pn.	2	<u>L21</u>
<u>L20</u>	3053869.pn.	2	<u>L20</u>
<u>L19</u>	L18 not l16	60	<u>L19</u>
<u>L18</u>	l15 and L17	67	<u>L18</u>
<u>L17</u>	linolenic near linoleic	2568	<u>L17</u>
<u>L16</u>	l11 and L15	25	<u>L16</u>
<u>L15</u>	(426/607)!.CCLS. or 426/2.ccls.	1661	<u>L15</u>
<u>L14</u>	l11 and L13	530	<u>L14</u>
<u>L13</u>	flaxseed or rapeseed or perilla	8567	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u>	flaxseed and rapeseed and perilla	1	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	l9 near l10	3313	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	linolenic acid or linolenic fatty acid	8455	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	linoleic acid or linoleic fatty acid	13498	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	l5 and food	1090	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	l5 and L6	4799	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	food or oil	1356148	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	l2 near L3	5655	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	l2 same L3	7676	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	linolenic acid or linolenic or octadecatrienoic acid	10669	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	l1 or linoleic	17301	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	linoleic acid or octadecadienoic acid	13629	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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L39: Entry 20 of 21

File: USPT

Nov 4, 1975

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3917528 A

TITLE: Foraminous composition for removal of oleophilic material from the surface of water

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (14):

As stated above, the foraminous material is impregnated, pursuant to the present invention, with a drying oil. Generally speaking, the final composition contains between 5 and 40 percent by weight drying oil, preferably between 10 and 20 percent by weight drying oil, based upon the weight of the final product. Numerous drying oils are contemplated within the scope of the present invention. These drying oils have been found to provide a marked increase in the rate of sorption of crude oil and other hydrocarbonaceous materials from open seas and waterways. Particularly contemplated, drying oils include: castor oil, grape seed oil, hemp oil, raw and refined linseed oil, Oiticica oil, perilla oil, poppy-seed oil, rapeseed oil, safflower oil, raw and refined soybean oil, sunflower oil, tobacco seed oil, tung oil, herring oil, menhaden oil, sardine oil and raw or refined tall oil. These oils generally have a saponification value between 160 and 195.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (26):

3. removal of food oils from interfaces, e.g., in cooling systems in mayonnaise plants

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (27):

4. removal of oils especially vegetable oils from surfaces in food oil container plants where the foam acts as a filter

## CLAIMS:

1. A composition useful to preferentially sorb oleophilic materials on the surface of water which comprises a solid foraminous substrate capable of sorbing oleophilic liquids, said substrate impregnated with between 5 and 20 percent by weight drying oil, said drying oil being selected from the group consisting of castor oil, grape seed oil, hemp oil, raw linseed oil, refined linseed oil, Oiticica oil, perilla oil, poppy-seed oil, rapeseed oil, safflower oil, raw soybean oil, refined soybean oil, sunflower oil, tobacco seed oil, tung oil, herring oil, menhaden oil, sardine oil, raw tall oil and refined tall oil wherein a mixture of a conjugated drying oil and unconjugated drying oil are employed and the weight ratio of conjugated drying oil to unconjugated drying oil is between 0.1 and 10.

3. A composition comprising a solid foraminous substrate capable of sorbing oleophilic liquids, said substrate impregnated with a drying oil in an amount between 5 and 20 percent by weight, said drying oil selected from the group consisting of castor oil, grape seed oil, hemp oil, raw linseed oil, refined linseed oil, Oiticica oil, perilla oil, poppy-seed oil, rapeseed oil, safflower oil, raw soybean oil, refined soybean oil, sunflower oil, tobacco seed oil, tung oil, herring oil, menhaden oil, sardine oil, raw tall oil and refined tall oil wherein the foraminous material contains the following agents in the following amounts:

Weight % Halogenated Liquid Hydrocarbon 10 to 30 Silicone 2 to 5 Drying Oil 7 to 15  
Oil Crude .1 to 1 Halogenated Paraffin 1 to 5

4. A composition comprising a solid foraminous substrate capable of sorbing oleophilic liquids, said substrate impregnated with a drying oil in an amount between 5 and 20 percent by weight, said drying oil being selected from the group consisting of castor

oil, grape seed oil, hemp oil, raw linseed oil, refined linseed oil, Oiticica oil, perilla oil, poppy-seed oil, rapeseed oil, safflower oil, raw soybean oil, refined soybean oil, sunflower oil, tobacco seed oil, tung oil, herring oil, menhaden oil, sardine oil, raw tall oil and refined tall oil wherein the foraminous substrate is impregnated with a composition comprising the following agents in the amounts set forth below:

Weight % Halogenated Liquid Hydrocarbon 5 to 40 Silicone 1 to 10 Drying Oil 5 to 40

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L36: Entry 15 of 46

File: USPT

Jul 9, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5534284 A

TITLE: Nondigestible fat compositions containing solid polyol polyester polymer for passive oil loss control

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (10):

By "ester group" is meant a moiety formed from the reaction of a hydroxyl group with an organic acid or acid derivative which moiety contains fatty acid and/or other organic radicals having at least 2 carbon atoms, typically at least 8 carbon atoms, more typically at least 12 carbon atoms, and most typically at least 16 carbon atoms. Representative examples of such fatty acid and other organic acid radicals include acetic, propionic, butyric, caprylic, capric, lauric, myristic, myristoleic, palmitic, palmitoleic, stearic, oleic, elaidic, ricinoleic, linoleic, linolenic, eleostearic, arachidic, arachidonic, behenic, lignoceric, erucic, and cerotic fatty acid radicals and other organic acid radicals including aromatic esters-forming radicals such as benzoic or toluic; branched chain radicals such as isobutyric, neooctanoic or methyl stearic; ultra-long chain saturated or unsaturated fatty acid radicals such as tricosanoic or triconsenoic; cyclic aliphatics such as cyclohexane carboxylic; and polymeric acid ester-forming radicals such as polyacrylic and dimer fatty acid. The fatty or other organic acid radicals can be derived from naturally occurring or synthetic fatty acids. The acid radicals can be saturated or unsaturated, including positional or geometric isomers, e.g. cis- or trans-isomers, straight chain or branched aromatic or aliphatic, and can be the same for all ester groups, or can be mixtures of different acid radicals.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (31):

Common examples of such polymerizable acids are those containing two or more double bonds (polyunsaturated acids) such as the octadecadienoic acids containing two double bonds, for example, the above-mentioned linoleic acid, and the octadecatrienoic acids containing 3 double bonds, for example, linolenic and eleostearic acids. Other common polymerizable polyunsaturated acids having from about 14 to about 22 carbon which can be used to prepare the polyol polyester polymers hereto are other octadecatrienoic acids (e.g., licanic acid), actadectetraenoic acid (e.g., parinaric acid), eicosadienoic acid, eicostetraenoic acid (e.g., arachidonic acid), 5,13-docosadienoic acid and clupanodonic acid. Monounsaturated fatty acids, such as oleic, elaidic and erotic acids, can also be used in preparing suitable long chain fatty acid dimers used to form the solid particles used in the present invention.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (33):

Illustrative of natural sources which are rich in linoleic acid are soybean oil, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, corn oil, sesame seed oil, sunflower seed oil, safflower oil, linseed oil and perilla oil. Oiticica oil is a particularly good source of licanic acid and tung oil contains a high concentration of eleostearic acid. Fish oils, such as herring, manhaden, pilchard, salmon and sardine oil are also suitable sources of polymerizable acids, particularly the higher fatty acids such as arachidonic and clupanodonic acids. Other oils such as tall oil, dehydrated castor oil, olive oil and rapeseed oil also contain significant proportions of suitable unsaturated acids. For example, olive oil is rich in oleic acid and rapeseed oil is rich in erucic acid.



**WEST****End of Result Set**

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L36: Entry 46 of 46

File: JPAB

Nov 15, 1988

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 63277604 A

TITLE: ALPHA-LINOLENIC ACID-CONTAINING COSMETIC

Abstract (2):

CONSTITUTION: A cosmetic containing  $\alpha$ -linolenic acid obtained from linseed oil, perilla oil, perilla seed oil, rapeseed oil, soybean oil, etc., i.e. cis-9,cis-12, cis-15-octadecatrienoic acid, or a derivative thereof (e.g.  $\alpha$ -linolenic acid DL- $\alpha$ -tocopherol) in an amount of preferably about 0.01~20wt.% based on the total weight of the cosmetic base. The cosmetic is capable of keeping the essential fatty acid balance, maintaining physiological function of the skin in a healthy state and enhancing epidermal beautifying effects by using linoleic acid with  $\gamma$ -linolenic acid together. This cosmetic exercises great effects on formation of healthy and beautiful epidermises.

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Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Calculated physical property data is now available. See HELP PROPERTIES  
 for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS  
 Registry File, for complete details:  
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf>

```
=> s linoleic fatty acid/cn
L1          0 LINOLEIC FATTY ACID/CN

=> s linoleic acid/cn
L2          1 LINOLEIC ACID/CN

=> e linoleic acid/cn
E1          1 LINOLEATE ISOMERASE/CN
E2          1 LINOLEATE PEROXYL RADICAL/CN
E3          1 --> LINOLEIC ACID/CN
E4          1 LINOLEIC ACID (D(-)-),
(2,2-DIMETHYL-1,3-DIOXOLAN-4-YL)METHY
L ESTER/CN
E5          1 LINOLEIC ACID (L(-)-), 2-HYDROXY-3-(TRILYLOXY)PROPYL
ESTER/C
N
E6          1 LINOLEIC ACID .OMEGA.-6 LIPOXYGENASE/CN
E7          1 LINOLEIC ACID 1-(2-NAPHTHYL)ETHYL ESTER/CN
E8          1 LINOLEIC ACID 1-NAPHTHYLMETHYL ESTER/CN
E9          1 LINOLEIC ACID 10-HYDROPEROXIDE/CN
E10         1 LINOLEIC ACID 12-HYDROPEROXIDE/CN
E11         1 LINOLEIC ACID 13(S)-HYDROPEROXIDE/CN
E12         2 LINOLEIC ACID 13-HYDROPEROXIDE/CN
```

```
=> s e3
L3          1 "LINOLEIC ACID"/CN
```

```
=> d
```

```
L3  ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN  60-33-3  REGISTRY
CN  9,12-Octadecadienoic acid (9Z,12Z)- (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN  9,12-Octadecadienoic acid (Z,Z)-
```

CN Linoleic acid (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN (Z,Z)-9,12-Octadecadienoic acid

CN .alpha.-Linoleic acid

CN 9,12-Octadecadienoic acid, (Z,Z)-

CN 9-cis,12-cis-Linoleic acid

CN 9Z,12Z-Linoleic acid

CN all-cis-9,12-Octadecadienoic acid

CN cis,cis-Linoleic acid

CN cis-.DELTA.9,12-Octadecadienoic acid

CN cis-9,cis-12-Octadecadienoic acid

CN Emersol 315

CN Extra Linoleic 90

CN Linolic acid

CN Polylin 515

CN Unifac 6550

FS STEREOSEARCH

MF C18 H32 O2

CI COM

LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,

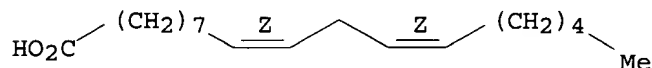
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(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL\*\*, EINECS\*\*, TSCA\*\*

(\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Double bond geometry as shown.



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

24661 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)

1093 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

24690 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

10 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> e alpha linolenic acid/cn

E1 1 ALPHA II SPECTRIN (HUMAN CLONE 18531)/CN

E2 1 ALPHA II SPECTRIN (HUMAN)/CN

E3 0 --> ALPHA LINOLENIC ACID/CN

E4 1 ALPHA LIPID 300/CN

E5 1 ALPHA MEDOPA/CN

E6 1 ALPHA METALS 171/CN

E7 1 ALPHA MS/CN

E8 1 ALPHA NAC (ARABIDOPSIS THALIANA GENE F7L13.60)/CN

E9 1 ALPHA NEUROTOXIN 1 (MICRURUS CORALLINUS GENE NXH1)/CN

E10 1 ALPHA NEUROTOXIN 3 (MICRURUS CORALLINUS GENE NXH3)/CN

E11 1 ALPHA NEUROTOXIN 7 (MICRURUS CORALLINUS GENE NXH7)/CN

E12 1 ALPHA NR 300A2/CN

=> e linolenic acid/cn

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E2 1 LINOLENELAIDIC ACID/CN  
E3 1 --> LINOLENIC ACID/CN  
E4 1 LINOLENIC ACID 13-HYDROPEROXIDE/CN  
E5 1 LINOLENIC ACID 9-HYDROPEROXIDE/CN  
E6 1 LINOLENIC ACID AMINOMETHYLPROPANOL SALT/CN  
E7 1 LINOLENIC ACID ANILIDE/CN  
E8 1 LINOLENIC ACID CHLORIDE/CN  
E9 1 LINOLENIC ACID DIETHANOLAMIDE/CN  
E10 1 LINOLENIC ACID GLYCERIDE/CN  
E11 1 LINOLENIC ACID GLYCIDYL ESTER/CN  
E12 1 LINOLENIC ACID HYDROPEROXIDE/CN

=> s e3

L4 1 "LINOLENIC ACID"/CN

=> d

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

RN 463-40-1 REGISTRY

CN 9,12,15-Octadecatrienoic acid, (9Z,12Z,15Z) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME).

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN 9,12,15-Octadecatrienoic acid, (Z,Z,Z) -

CN **Linolenic acid (8CI)**

OTHER NAMES:

CN (Z,Z,Z)-Octadeca-9,12,15-trienoic acid

CN .alpha.-Linolenic acid

CN 9,12,15-all-cis-Octadecatrienoic acid

CN 9-cis,12-cis,15-cis-Octadecatrienoic acid

CN all-cis-9,12,15-Octadecatrienoic acid

CN cis,cis,cis-9,12,15-Octadecatrienoic acid

CN cis-.DELTA.9,12,15-Octadecatrienoic acid

CN cis-9,cis-12,cis-15-Octadecatrienoic acid

FS STEREOSEARCH

MF C18 H30 O2

CI COM

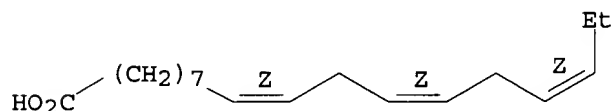
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,  
BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN,  
CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DETHERM\*, DIPPR\*, DRUGU, EMBASE,  
GMELIN\*, HODOC\*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK\*, MSDS-OHS,  
NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, TULSA, USPAT2,  
USPATFULL, VETU

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Other Sources: DSL\*\*, EINECS\*\*, TSCA\*\*

(\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Double bond geometry as shown.



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

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387 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
12900 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)  
4 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

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TOTAL  
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FULL ESTIMATED COST

20.30

20.51

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NEWS 2 Jan 25 BLAST(R) searching in REGISTRY available in STN on the Web  
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NEWS 4 Feb 01 DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update frequency  
NEWS 5 Feb 19 Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02  
NEWS 6 Mar 08 Gene Names now available in BIOSIS  
NEWS 7 Mar 22 TOXLIT no longer available  
NEWS 8 Mar 22 TRCTHERMO no longer available  
NEWS 9 Mar 28 US Provisional Priorities searched with P in CA/CAPLUS and USPATFULL  
NEWS 10 Mar 28 LIPINSKI/CALC added for property searching in REGISTRY  
NEWS 11 Apr 02 PAPERCHEM no longer available on STN. Use PAPERCHEM2 instead.  
NEWS 12 Apr 08 "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock  
NEWS 13 Apr 09 BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area  
NEWS 14 Apr 09 ZDB will be removed from STN  
NEWS 15 Apr 19 US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB  
NEWS 16 Apr 22 Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS  
NEWS 17 Apr 22 BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER  
NEWS 18 Apr 22 Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available  
  
NEWS EXPRESS February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002  
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NEWS LOGIN Welcome Banner and News Items  
NEWS PHONE Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN  
NEWS WWW CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:47:33 ON 30 APR 2002

=> fil reg		
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:47:39 ON 30 APR 2002  
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 29 APR 2002 HIGHEST RN 409058-68-0  
 DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 29 APR 2002 HIGHEST RN 409058-68-0

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH July 7, 2001

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when  
 conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Calculated physical property data is now available. See HELP PROPERTIES  
 for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS  
 Registry File, for complete details:  
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf>

=> e flaxseed oil/cn

E1	1	FLAXSEED ACID/CN
E2	1	FLAXSEED GUM/CN
E3	1 -->	FLAXSEED OIL/CN
E4	1	FLAXSEED SCREENINGS OIL/CN
E5	1	FLAXZYME/CN
E6	1	FLAZALONE/CN
E7	1	FLAZALONE HYDROCHLORIDE/CN
E8	1	FLAZASULFURON/CN
E9	1	FLAZASULFURON-2,4-D MIXT./CN
E10	1	FLAZASULFURON-AMETRYN MIXT./CN
E11	1	FLAZASULFURON-DIURON MIXT./CN
E12	1	FLAZASULFURON-GLYPHOSATE MIXT./CN

=> s e3

L1 1 "FLAXSEED OIL"/CN

=> d

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

RN 8001-26-1 REGISTRY \*

\* Use of this CAS Registry Number alone as a search term in other STN files  
 may

result in incomplete search results. For additional information, enter HELP  
 RN\* at an online arrow prompt (=>).

CN Linseed oil (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN	Fats and Glyceridic oils, flaxseed
CN	Fats and Glyceridic oils, linseed
CN	<b>Flaxseed oil</b>
CN	Linseed oil, bleached
CN	Oils, glyceridic, flaxseed or linseed
CN	Purolin
CN	Purolin 2



CN Scan-Oil  
 DEF Extractives and their physically modified derivatives. It consists primarily of the glycerides of the fatty acids linoleic, linolenic and oleic. (Linum usitatissimum).  
 DR 68153-78-6, 68512-93-6, 90028-77-6  
 MF Unspecified  
 CI COM, MAN, CTS  
 LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DETHERM\*, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, HSDB\*, IPA, MEDLINE, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM\*, RTECS\*, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL, VETU  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)  
 Other Sources: DSL\*\*, EINECS\*\*, TSCA\*\*  
 (\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*  
 3 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
 3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

=> e rapeseed oil/cn

E1	1	RAPSEED MEAL CAKE/CN
E2	1	RAPSEED MEAL, TOWER/CN
E3	1 -->	RAPSEED OIL/CN
E4	1	RAPSEED OIL FATTY ACID CALCIUM SALTS/CN
E5	1	RAPSEED OIL FATTY ACID SODIUM SALTS/CN
E6	1	RAPSEED OIL METHYL ESTER/CN
E7	1	RAPSEED OIL, ERUCIC ACID-HIGH/CN
E8	1	RAPSEED OIL, HYDROGENATED/CN
E9	1	RAPSEED OIL, INTERESTERIFIED/CN
E10	1	RAPSEED OIL, SULFATED/CN
E11	1	RAPSEED OIL, VULCANIZED/CN
E12	1	RAPSEED-OIL FATTY ACIDS/CN

=> s e3

L2 1 "RAPSEED OIL"/CN

=> d

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

RN 8002-13-9 REGISTRY \*

\* Use of this CAS Registry Number alone as a search term in other STN files may

result in incomplete search results. For additional information, enter HELP  
 RN\* at an online arrow prompt (=>).

CN Rape oil (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN	Brassica napus oleifera biennis seed oil
CN	Brassica napus seed oil
CN	Brassica napus, oil
CN	Codacide
CN	Codacide Oil
CN	Colza oil
CN	Cutinol V 7
CN	Fats and Glyceridic oils, colza
CN	Fats and Glyceridic oils, rape
CN	Fry Ace PO
CN	Oils, colza
CN	Oils, glyceridic, colza
CN	Oils, glyceridic, rape

CN Oils, rape  
 CN Plantocorit N  
 CN Plantocut 10S  
 CN Plantohyd  
 CN Plantohyd 40N  
 CN Raisio Biosave 32L  
 CN Rako-Binol  
 CN **Rapeseed oil**  
 CN Telmion  
 CN Uni Ace R  
 DEF Rapeseed oil. Extractives and their physically modified derivatives. It consists primarily of the glycerides of the fatty acids erucic, linoleic and oleic. (Brassica napus).  
 DR 89958-02-1  
 MF Unspecified  
 CI COM, MAN, CTS  
 LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DETHERM\*, DRUGU, EMBASE, IPA, MEDLINE, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, PDLCOM\*, PIRA, PROMT, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL, VETU  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)  
 Other Sources: DSL\*\*, EINECS\*\*, TSCA\*\*  
 (\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

2 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)

2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

=> e perilla oil/cn

E1 1 PERILLA FRUTESCENS, EXT./CN  
 E2 1 PERILLA KETONE/CN  
 E3 0 --> PERILLA OIL/CN  
 E4 1 PERILLAL/CN  
 E5 1 PERILLALDEHYDE/CN  
 E6 1 PERILLALDEHYDE TRIMETHYLAMMONIOACETOHYDRAZONE CHLORIDE/CN  
 E7 1 PERILLALDEHYDE, OXIME/CN  
 E8 1 PERILLALDEHYDE, SEMICARBAZONE/CN  
 E9 1 PERILLARTINE/CN  
 E10 1 PERILLEN/CN  
 E11 1 PERILLENAL/CN  
 E12 1 PERILLENE/CN

=> e per oil/cn

E1 1 PER 800/CN  
 E2 1 PER COMPOUNDS, PERHALO/CN  
 E3 0 --> PER OIL/CN  
 E4 1 PER (TRIMETHYLSILYL) COGOMYCIN/CN  
 E5 1 PER-1 EXTENDED-SPECTRUM .BETA.-LACTAMASE (PSEUDOMONAS AERUGI  
 NOSA STRAIN RNL-1 CLONE PPZ1 GENE BLAPER-1 PRECURSOR)/CN  
 E6 1 PER-10-UNDECENOIC ACID/CN  
 E7 1 PER-2-FLUOROHEXYLETHYL ACRYLATE POLYMER/CN  
 E8 1 PER-3,6-ANHYDRO-.ALPHA.-CYCLODEXTRIN/CN  
 E9 1 PER-3,6-ANHYDRO-.BETA.-CYCLODEXTRIN/CN  
 E10 1 PER-3-DI-O-PENTADEC AFLUOROCTANOATE-PER-6-O-TERT-BUTYLDIMETHYLSILYL-.BETA.-CYCLODEXTRIN/CN  
 E11 1 PER-6-iodo-.BETA.-CYCLODEXTRIN/CN  
 E12 1 PER-6-thio-.BETA.-CYCLODEXTRIN/CN

=> e perila oil/cn

E1	1	PERIGRAN/CN
E2	1	PERIGULOSIDE/CN
E3	0 -->	PERILA OIL/CN
E4	1	PERILAN RFC/CN
E5	1	PERILAX/CN
E6	1	PERILIPIN (HUMAN FRAGMENT)/CN
E7	1	PERILIPIN (HUMAN REDUCED)/CN
E8	1	PERILIPIN (RAT C-TERMINAL FRAGMENT REDUCED)/CN
E9	1	PERILIPIN (RAT ISOFORM A REDUCED)/CN
E10	1	PERILIPIN (RAT ISOFORM B REDUCED)/CN
E11	1	PERILLA ALCOHOL/CN
E12	1	PERILLA ALDEHYDE/CN

=> log y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE  
ENTRY

TOTAL  
SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

11.92

12.13

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 12:48:51 ON 30 APR 2002

DialogWeb

1/3,AB/1 DIALOG(R)File 351:Derwent WPI (c) 2002 Thomson Derwent. All rts.  
reserv.

009588136

WPI Acc No: 1993-281682/199336

XRAM Acc No: C93-125706

Prepn. for nourishment of oncological patients - comprises  
fats formulation contg. oleic acid, alpha-linolenic acid, etc., and opt.  
carbohydrate and proteins

Patent Assignee: FRESENIUS AG (FREP )

Inventor: KESSLER B; RIEDEL A; ROOSEN U; SCHULZ S

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 611568	A1	19940824	EP 94101698	A	19940204	199433
Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 4304394 A 19930213						

Abstract (Basic): DE 4304394 A

Prepn. for the enteral nourishment of oncological patients,  
comprising fats and opt. carbohydrates and/or proteins as well as the  
usual additives, is improved in that the fat comprises the following  
formulation and is either in the free state or compatible salt and/or  
ester (1) 30-35 (37-55) wt.% oleic acid; (2) 3-20 (5-15) wt.% linoleic  
acid, (3) 0.5-8 (0.8-5) wt.% alpha linolenic acid, (4) 1-10 (1.5-5)  
wt.% eicosapentanoic and docosahexanoic and (5) 0-0.6 (0-0.5)  
omega-3-aliphatic acid.

Pref. ratio of omega-3-fatty acids to omega-6-fatty acids is  
1:2.1-1:3 (1:2.3-1:2.7). The aliphatic acid is used (partly) as an oil.  
The oleic acid is used in the form of a vegetable oil contg. at least  
75%, oleic acid. The linoleic acid is used an oil rich in linoleic acid  
(contact at least 70%). The content of alpha-linolenic acid is supplied  
by an oil contg. at least 45% alpha-linolenic acid. The  
eicosa-pentanoic and docosahexanoic used as fish oil contg. at least  
30% omega-3-aliphatic acids. The formulation also contains medium chain  
length triglycerides in amt. of 10-20 wt.%. The formulation provides  
40-65 (50)% energy, through the fats, 12-25 (18)% energy through the  
proteins and 20-45(32)% energy through the carbohydrates. The  
formulation also contains nucleotides, vitamins, minerals and/or trace  
elements as well as ballasts. It is used as a drink and/or food.

ADVANTAGE - The prepn. is compatible and suits the metabolism of  
oncologic patients better than known prods  
Dwg.0/0

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